Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

AFFECTION'S JOYS.

Like the soft thrilling of the breathing wind,
As o'er Æola's strings it sweetly plays,
Is love's first impulse on the yielding mind,
When o'er the heart's young chords it gently strays;
But deeper thrills the music of its voice,
Where love and love's bids heart with heart rejoice.

Yet oh! how few the generous impulse know,
Of pure affection flowing from its source,
Or taste the joys which from love's fountain flow,
And taintless on their course,
Nor heed, hold their glitt'ring course—
Their brighter spheres the crystal joys have known,
In the bowers of earth.

They die who neglect with icy hand
Of their life congeals;
In their bright path the mine of
But oh, there is a whispering spirit tells,
They live for ages, where love congenial dwells.

They live, and o'er their lives a halo shed,
More power than sympathies can give,
And though each op'ning hope the heart hath fled,
They will the darkest hours of wo outlive—
Serenely still, toward ills assail,
Within the heart's man's joys prevail.

IT IS IN MEMORY.

BY J. S. CARPENTER.

It is in memory stealing o'er me
That sweet dream of olden time,
Vanished scenes appear before me,
Now I hear some olden rhyme;
Pleasant songs and happy faces,
All that youth presents traces,
All those well-remembered faces,
Smile before me;
All that once appeared before me,
Sweet dreams of truth, ye still restore me,
In memory.

It is in memory—now together
With my fellows I strayed,
Life was then all sunny weather,
Laughter then sweet music made;
But though all those days are over
When, a thoughtless, happy rover,
Sportive I, amid the clover
Wandered free;
All that once appeared before me,
Sweet dreams of truth, ye still restore me,
In memory.

MISCELLANY.

EULOGY ON WASHINGTON;

BY PHILLIPS, THE CELEBRATED IRISH ORATOR.

No matter what may be the birth-place of such a man as WASHINGTON. No climate can claim, no country can appropriate him—the boon of Providence to the human race—his fame is eternity—his residence creation. Although it was the defeat of our arms; and the disappointment of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin. If the heavens thundered and the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed away, how pure was the climate that it cleared—how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet revealed to us? In the production of Washington, it does really appear, that nature was entering into himself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances, no doubt there were; splendid exemplifications of some single qualification—Cæsar was merciful—Scipio was continent—Hannibal was patient,—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely master piece of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow of associated beauty, the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general, he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage: and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his counsels, that to the soldier and the statesman, he almost added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood—a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason: for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command—liberty unsheathed his sword—necessity stained, victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might doubt what station to assign him: whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers—her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having freed a country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage rather than reign in a capitol? Immortal man! He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious the glory of his self-denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy, proud America! The lightnings of heaven yielded to your Philosophy! The temptations of earth could not seduce your patriotism.

From the Shores of the Rhine, by Dumas.

NAPOLEON BEFORE AND AFTER WATERLOO.

GOING TO WATERLOO.

We saw two carriages approaching, galloping, each with six horses. They disappeared for an instant in a valley, then rose again at a quarter of a league's distance from us. Then we set off, running towards the town, crying *L'Empereur! L'Empereur!* We arrived breathless, and only preceding the Emperor by some five hundred paces. I thought he would not stop, whatever might be the crowd awaiting him, and so made for the post house, when I sunk down half dead with the running, but at any rate I was there. In a moment appeared, turning the corner of the street, the foaming horses; then the postilions all covered with ribbons: then the carriages themselves, then the people following the carriages. The carriages stopped at the post. I saw Napoleon! he was dressed in a green coat, with little epaulets, and wore the officer's cross of the legion of honor. I only saw his bust framed in square of the carriage window. His head fell upon his chest—the famous medallic head of the old Roman Emperor. His forehead fell forward; his features immoveable, were of the yellowish color of wax, only his eyes appeared to be alive. Next him, on his left, was Prince Jerome, a king without a kingdom, but a faithful brother. He was at that period, a fine young man of six and twenty, or thirty years of age, his features regular and well formed, his beard black, his hair elegantly arranged [illegible] poor fellow, as he [illegible] for [illegible] Emperor was Letort, [illegible] ed, the horses [illegible] soldier, who seemed [illegible] vision.

RETURN [illegible] TERLOO.

Three days afterwards, towards evening, some people arrived from St. Quentin: they said that as they came away they had heard cannon. The morning of the 17th, a courier arrived, who scattered all along the road the news of the victory. The 18th, nothing. The 19th nothing; only vague rumors were abroad, coming no one knew whence. It was said that the Emperor was at Brussels.—The 20th, three men in rags, two wounded, and riding jaded horses all covered with foam, entered the town, and were instantly surrounded by the whole population; and pushed into the court yard of the town-house. These men hardly spoke French. They were, I believe, Westphalians, belonging somehow to our army. To all our questions, they only shook their heads sadly, and ending by confessing that they had quitted the field of battle at Waterloo, at eight o'clock, and that the battle was lost when they came away. It was the advanced guard of the fugitives. We would not believe them. We said these men were Prussian spies. Napoleon could not be beaten. The fine army which we had seen pass could not be destroyed. We wanted to put the poor fellows in prison, so quickly had we forgotten '13 and '14, to remember only the years which had gone before. My mother ran to the fort, where she passed the whole day, knowing it was there the news must arrive, whatever it was. During this time I looked out in the maps for Waterloo, the name of which even I could not find, and began to think the place was imaginary as was the men's account of the battle.

At four o'clock more fugitives arrived, who confirmed the news of the first comers. These were French, and could give all the details which we asked for. They repeated what the others had said, only adding that Napoleon and his brother were killed. This we could not believe. Napoleon might not be invincible, invulnerable he certainly was. Fresh news more terrible and disastrous continued to come in until ten o'clock at night. At ten o'clock at night, we heard the noise of a carriage. It stopped, and [illegible] with a light. We followed him [illegible] ask for news. Then [illegible] and cried out, the Emperor." [illegible] ench, and looked over my mother's [illegible] indeed Napoleon, seated in the [illegible] same unmoved, his head on his breast [illegible] bent a little lower; [illegible] on his countenance, not an [illegible] to mark what were the feelings of [illegible] who had just staked and lost the [illegible] Bertrand and Lebrun were not with him now, [illegible] and Lebrun in his place. Jerome was gathe[illegible]

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

ONE DROP TOO MUCH OF THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS.

An old gentleman with an old wife, and no children, who lived on Longworth street, in this city, was aroused from his bed one night about four weeks ago, by a loud knocking at the street door. The ancient pair had always manifested a great fondness for children, and not being blessed with any of their own, were on the best terms imaginable with those belonging to their more fortunate neighbors, and whenever a chubby little boy or girl chanced to be in their company, it was stuffed with sweat-meats, and overwhelmed with their unpractised, and consequently awkward, endearments.—The neighbors loved the old couple, because the couple loved their children, and enabled them to save many a Christmas penny that would otherwise have been uselessly buried in the bowels of gingerbread houses. And for many squares around the peculiar propensities of the ancient pair furnished inexhaustible material for gossip. This venerable couple had long since commited themselves to the arms of Somnus, on a December night, from which they were disturbed by a loud rap at the street door; the old gentleman did not know what to make of the knock, but knew that it made a noise not usually heard in his house at one o'clock in the morning—and so he pinched his wife's ear and asked her what it was. The old lady thought that he had better get up and see. He slipped out of the bed into his slippers and pants, and went down stairs to the door, which he opened, and in it traced a dark shadow on the lighter darkness, a female form with a bundle in her arms. The gentleman asked her what she wanted, and the young lady (for such by her voice she seemed to be,) said she was an unfortunate woman, the modern meaning of which the old gentleman did not understand—of course. He said he felt sorry for her—read her a brief moral lecture, from memory—and said that Heaven would never desert the virtuous. The night was cold—the old man was thinly clad—he shivered, and his voice was tremulous, which caused the unfortunate woman to sob, believing that in the goodness of his tender and pitying heart, the old man was weeping too. She said she had a child—a lovely [illegible] months old; that she was poor; that her seducer, (the [illegible] oh!) a drunken heartless villian, on whose head the vengeance of Heaven would one day fall, had returned with a pistol and three bowie knives, like Herod to massacre the innocent;—that she escaped while he slept, knew where to go—a great way off—was feeble to carry the child any farther, [illegible] gentleman if he had only understood this from the days of our childhood upwards, acted upon it, and profited by it, our lives would then seldom lead through a dry wilderness! Happy are those children whose eyes are early opened by parents and home to the rich activity of life. They will then experience what sweetness, and joy, and peace can flow out of family relationship, out of the heartfelt union between brothers and sisters, between parents and children; and they will experience how these relations, carefully cherished in youth, will become blessings for our maturer years.

HANDS AND HEARTS.

Many are the meanings which are put upon hands and hearts—and however mysterious they seem to be, there is nothing so intelligible as the uses to which these words are applied. We say of one man that he has a heart, and of another that he has none. We say that this man is a bad hand at his trade, and another is a good hand. Sometimes we see a bill in a shop-window which says, "Hands wanted," or "A few hands wanted." Sometimes we are invited to take a *hand* at cards—and sometimes we say we have no heart to go about a disagreeable business. Hearts are never advertised for in the shop windows. We never see bills printed with "Hearts wanted." There is something more mysterious about a *heart* than a *hand;* but yet even the most stupid amongst us can perceive that hearts are in demand, and more frequently and earnestly sought for, and more difficult to find, than even the hands. The Creator has distributed various gifts amongst his creatures, and whilst he has given warm hearts and cool hands to some, he has given warm hands and cool hearts to others. Let not the one class despise the other, for each has a noble function to fulfill in the great economy of human society, and the services of each are alike indispensable. How very useful to society, though, perhaps, hurtful to themselves, are men of ardent minds, sanguine temperaments, reckless, headstrong, fearless dispositions; wild and almost desperate adventurers and speculators, whose sole ambition seems to be to suggest and undertake what the rest of the world regard as impossibilities! The world is kept moving by such men. They destroy themselves too oft by the intensity of their mental labors; but they give an impulse to the affairs of men which continually and successively revives [illegible] to time, and preserves the mind and industry of society from [illegible] imbecility. Other men, more fortunate in life, to all outward appearances, are merely the agents of such restless spirits, who reduce to practice their wild and extravagant theories. The one class has a warm heart; the other a [illegible]

Quarrels.—One of the most easy, the most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world, is —to quarrel, no matter with whom, man or child, or upon what pretence, provocation occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of for it, no manner of use in it, and no degree of benefit to be gained by it, and as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, politicians, lawyers, doctors and princes quarrel, Church quarrels, and the State quarrels and tribes, and corporations, men, women children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts quarrel about all manner of occasions. If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel except pinching his fingers in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before it degrades him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others, and what is worse, it blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we get on the better—the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that no one will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone, for there is nothing better than a cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the world we meet with.

Domestic Happiness may be called the sunshine of the heart, while successful ambition to the applause of the world is that of the head. Every well regulated mind, who looks to home as the well spring of joys, which gush forth and invigorate—which satisfy but never cloy it, will cultivate the garden of human affections. The mind which is impelled by the ambitious views, gradually becomes a stranger to the unruffled current of domestic life; his bark is launched upon a sea, troubled by which compel him to be on deck all the time, while the cabin is closed to his vision, while he is ed only by the hope of reaching the haven of his desires, and mooring safely in the [illegible] peace. But he is like the miser who hoards the treasures of the heart for the gratification of rust do corrupt. He is continually [illegible] did gains, for which he has sacrificed the existence, and hoarding up for [illegible] of those treasures which perish [illegible] treasures of the heart are not [illegible] swell the pomp and pageantry of [illegible] They are cultivated in [illegible]

Domestic Misery.—As much of the happiness or misery of life depends upon the right or wrong management of the wife, it is of the highest importance that every man should be thoroughly acquainted with the character of the woman he is about to marry. Before the knot is tied, before the honeymoon is over, before the passions have blinded the judgment, before the senses have been stupified by the fumes of Cupid's incense, the man should be wide awake. He should then see that the woman he marries is a help meet for him. She should be a companion for his leisure hours, a counsellor for his perplexities, a nurse for his sickness, a friend in whom he can confide, and a mother for his children. She should be a woman who will not only love her husband, but respect him. She should be a woman who will not only love her husband, but respect him. She should be a woman who will not only love her husband, but respect him

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds of that banner as it is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DIRECT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. With such a cause will be great and glorious and if the people faithfully and firmly adhered to attain it, long will it perpetuate the liberty and happiness of the redoun to the honor of those by whose efforts it was achieved."—*John C. Calhoun.*

NEW TERMS.

All the present subscribers to the JEFFERSONIAN whose patronage, is bountifully sufficient, were the proceeds promptly available, have found it impossible to get along in our business without great trouble and vexation. We therefore determined to *change*, —and the change, we think, will be decidedly advantageous both to patron and editor.

The present price of our paper is $2 50, if paid within three months after subscribing, or $3 after that time. As this volume is out, (in March next) we propose to go on the *cash system* entirely, which all subscribers adopt it or not. From that time, we will put down the price of the JEFFERSONIAN to $2 invariably to be paid in advance. And we now give distinct notice to our present subscribers, that all such as do not pay $2 at the beginning of their subscription year, or within one month afterwards, will find their names stricken from our books, and if they owe arrearages, a prompt course of collection will be instituted. We dislike to do this, but our business demands it, and such a course is best for all parties. The JEFFERSONIAN has patronage sufficient to sustain it, and we are determined it shall be sustained and we call upon our political friends to rally around it and give us their efficient co-operation.

We also propose to our political friends, to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN to them on terms still lower, for several months, embracing the ensuing canvass in our State and the Union. From the 1st of May next to the 1st of December, (seven months) we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, so as to enable [illegible] Companies in this County will not fail to hold meetings and appoint delegates in time for them to attend the Convention at Labatts Cross Roads. In the proceedings of the meeting held in this place at Court, there will be found a resolution on the subject; and it is all important that the matter be attended to promptly. It is likely that in a majority of the beats, no musters will take place previous to the meeting of the Convention; but the democrats can very easily appoint a day on which to assemble and appoint their four delegates. Let us see our friends to wake up, and by their energetic action have a full convention, and thus insure the selection of a ticket that will give cordial satisfaction to all parts of the county.

"More gold, and bigger lumps."—We learn that the mine near Lancaster, worked by Messrs. Casker & Johnston, is producing gold very rapidly. Several large lumps have recently been obtained—one weighing 267 dwts. and several others 196, 153 137 37, 60, dwts, &c. We like to record such news.

A good shot—Mr. JOHN G. BROWN, residing about four miles from this town, on Wednesday morning last, killed *five* very large wild Turkeys at one shot. They were all "the finest so fo' gobblers;"—one weighed 22½ pounds, and the other less than 20. The flavor of one of them was most excellent as we can attest.

Texas.—A story is in circulation, originating, we believe, with the Texian press, that negociations are about to close, by which Texas is to be ceded to the United States by treaty. We presume there is no foundation for the story.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE!

Below, the reader will find the details of the most heart sickening and melancholy accident which it has ever been our lot to record. Death and desolation sweep over our land with unsparing fury. Truly are these days of lamentation and mourning. We had just received the news of the death, by suicide, of Gov. *Thomas Reynolds*, of Missouri; when we are astounded by this sad catastrophe on board the Princeton. By the same mail, too, the death of *Nicholas Biddle*, Esq., is announced. He, too, has filled a large space in the public eye for many years; but he is now no more. He has been called to that bar at which all must receive their final doom for the deeds done in this life.

But we must return to the details of the melancholy catastrophe on board the Princeton:

From the Madisonian of Wednesday Evening, Feb. 28.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY!

EXPLOSION OF THE PRINCETON'S GREAT GUN

Death of the Secretary of State—of the Secretary of the Navy—of Commodore Kennon—of Virgil Maxcy—of Mr. Gardner, of N. Y., &c., &c.

The following frightful intelligence we obtain from an eye witness.

To-day the Princeton made another excursion, having on board several hundred guests.

The ship proceeded down the river below Mount Vernon, and on its return when in about twenty minutes run of Alexandria, the large gun on the bow was fired, it being the second or third time it had been discharged with ball, and the usual service charge, and, exploding at the breech, spread death and destruction on the deck!

Among the victims are those named above. It is said several of the gunners, crew, &c., belonging to the ship, were killed or mortally wounded, and several others are missing.

The breech of the gun was severed, and carried away the bulwark of the ship opposite to it. It was the iron fragments, it is supposed, which struck down so many on board, and who could not have been behind the gun.

Capt. Stockton, we learn, is among the wounded, but it is thought he is not seriously injured.

Col. Benton was likewise injured. We understand that none of the iron fragments struck him, but that the concussion stunned him severely, as well as several others.

The accident took place at sunset.

A steamboat from Alexandria, which was passing, was sent back to town, and returned with several surgeons. The Princeton yet lies at anchor at the place where the frightful calamity occurred, with the bodies on board.—Most of the guests have arrived in the city.

The President of the U. S., who was on board at the time of the explosion, but escaped unhurt, remains with the bodies on board. We understand the Princeton will come up in the morning.

We have stopped the press at 9 o'clock, P. M., to make the above melancholy announcement. The astounding event renders us unfit to make any remarks of our own. We can only record the sad occurrence.

The same number of our paper which contains the unfortunate Gilmer's address to his constituents, bears them also the account of his death.

The last paragraph in the official notice respecting the Canadian prisoners, in this number of our paper, was written by the lamented Upshur just before starting on the excursion, and were the last words he ever wrote.

P. S. We learn that the President has just arrived in the city.

From the Democratic Capitol—Extra.

Washington City, Feb. 28, 1844.

"Two hours ago, one of the Paixhan guns on board this vessel, on its third fire, bursted—killing Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State—Mr. Gilmer of the Navy Department—Mr. Maxcy, late U. S. Minister at Belgium—Com. Kennon, and Col. Gardner of New York.—Col. Benton of the Senate, and Capt. Stockton, commanding the Princeton steamer, are severely, though it is hoped not dangerously hurt. The President, all his Cabinet save Mr. Spencer, were on board; and including members of Congress, citizens and ladies—in all not less than 5 or 600 persons—it is wonderfully strange that so few lives were lost. It is a fearful spectacle to see the bodies of the killed, lying stretched upon deck—victims to the bursting of this enormous invention—the Paixhan Gun.

"In haste, yours,

"JOHN H. EATON."

[illegible] Wednesday night says, that Col. Benton was only stunned for a time, and was enabled to walk after reaching the shore—that Captain Stockton was burned by the powder, but not seriously injured. "We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was upon the deck when her husband fell. It was the third discharge of the gun (and fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst it. The daughter of Mr. Upshur, several of the family of Com. Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardiner, were on board the Steamer; but none of them, except Mrs. Gilmer, were apprized of the death of those most dear to them, until after their return to the city. Almost *all* the *ladies* were below, at dinner, when the catastrophe occurred. Mrs. Gilmer was brought to the city, almost in a state of distraction. There were two hundred *ladies* on board."

☞ We think the federalists should, through fear of the vengeance of Heaven, cease their abuse of John Tyler;—for it does appear to us, that Providence, for some mysterious purpose, watches over and protects him, amidst scenes of death and desolation. He is certainly a singularly fortunate man.

CONGRESS—THE CONSTITUTION YET TRIUMPHANT!

We are gratified to announce, that the struggle in Congress on the 21st Rule, has at last terminated in favor of the Constitutional rights of the Southern people. Mr *Adams*, it will be recollected, had reported a new set of Rules, omitting the 21st, which excludes abolition petitions. On the 26th, Mr. *Dromgoole* moved to amend that report, by inserting this Rule, and the motion was lost, *by the votes of Southern Whig members*, they voting against it. But on the 28th, the contest was renewed, by a motion to lay Mr *Adams'* report on the table, which was carried, by a vote of 88 yeas to 87 nays! A motion was then made to reconsider this vote, and Mr *Chapman*, (a democrat from Alabama,) moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which prevailed—yeas 89, nays 82. That the people of the South may see how parties stand in Congress on this momentous question, we give the votes by States, and put the names of the Whig members in *italics*:

MAINE—1 to 4.

Yea—Hamlin.

Nays—Dunlap, Herrick, *Morse, Severance.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE—3 to 1.

Yeas—Burke, Norris, Redding.

Nay—Hale.

VERMONT—*all Nays.*

Foot, Callamer, Marsh, Dillingham.

MASSACHUSETTS—*all Nays.*

Adams, Abbott Baker, D P King, Parmenter *Rockwell*, Williams, *Winthrop, Hudson, Grinnell.*

CONNECTICUT—1 to 1.

Yea—John Stewart.

Nay—T. H. Seymour.

NEW-YORK—6 to 24.

Yeas—Clinton, Preston King, Leonard, Murphy, Russell, Strong.

Nays—Anderson, *Barnard*, Beardsley, Benton, Carey, *Carroll*, Dana, R. D. Davis, Ellis, *Fish*, Byram Green, Hungerford, *W. Hunt*, Hubbell, *Moseley, Patterson*, Purdy, Rathbun, Robinson, *Rogers*, D. L. Seymour, *A. Smith, Stetson, Tyler.*

NEW JERSEY.

Yea—Farlee.

PENNSYLVANIA—5 to 13.

Yeas—Bidlack, James Black, C. M. Read, Ritter, Yost.

Nays—Brodhead, *Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Dickey*, Foster, Hays, *J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, McIlvaine, S. J. Morris, Ramsey*, [illegible] Reid, R. [illegible] *AM!* [illegible] absent. [illegible] *l Yeas.* [illegible] Black, Rhett, Simp- [illegible] *ll Yeas.* [illegible] *l, Clinch*, Cobb, Haralson, [illegible] Pumpkin.

ALABAMA—*all Yeas.*

[illegible] iser, R. Chapman, *Dellet*, Houston, Lewis, McConnell, Payne.

LOUISIANA—*all Yeas.*

Bossier, Labranche, Slidell.

TENNESSEE—*all Yeas.*

Ashe, Blackwell, A V Brown, Cullom, C. Johnson, A Johnson, G W Jones, *Dickinson, Peyton, Senter.*

MISSISSIPPI—*all Yeas.*

J Thompson, Tucker, Hammett.

OHIO—7 to 10

Yeas—Bliss, Ithoff, Dean, Duncan, Matthews, Moore, St. John, Weller.

Nays—*Giddings, Harper, P. B. Johnson*, McCausland, M. Dowell, Jos Morris, *Schenck, Tilden, Vance, Vinton.*

KENTUCKY—7 to 1.

Yeas—Boyd, Caldwell, French, *Grider*, Stone, *Thomasson*, Tibbatts.

Nay—*John White*, (former whig speaker.)

INDIANA—4 to 3.

Yeas—W. J. Brown, Henley, A. Kennedy, Owen.

Nays—*Sample, C. B. Smith*, J. A. Wright.

ILLINOIS—3 Yeas.

Yeas—Ficklin, McClernand, Wentworth.

MISSOURI—*all Yeas.*

Bower, Jameson, Relfe.

ARKANSAS—*Yea*, Edward Cross.

Michigan—all Nays.

McClelland, Lyon, J. B. Hunt.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nays—Cranston, E. R. Potter.

Here are facts for the calm and serious contemplation of Southern men. The motion to lay on the table was made to get rid of the attempt to abolish the 21st Rule, and of the [illegible] ress. And as it was carried, the Rules of the last Congress were left to govern the proceedings of the present. This, then, was a *test vote*;—and, we find that *every whig member* from the non-slave-holding States without an exception, *voted against* laying on the table, while 31 democrats from the same States voted for laying on the table and 28 against it. This is the character of the vote from the free States. And how was it from the slave States? Was the South united on this vital question? So far as her ever true democracy were concerned, every man of them stood up for the rights of their constituents—but, be it sounded to their everlasting shame and disgrace, six whig members, representing slaveholders, went over to the help of the abolitionists in this trying crisis, and voted against laying on the table—to wit: four from Maryland, one from North Carolina, (T. L. CLINGMAN,) and one from Kentucky, (JNO. WHITE, Speaker of the last whig Congress.) These traitors deserve to be denounced and spurned by every citizen of a slaveholding State. They are fit associates for John Quincy Adams and his hellish crew, and with him and them should be consigned to everlasting infamy.

Except the above, very little of interest has occured in either House of Congress since our last, of sufficient importance to be reported. The regular appropriation bills are progressing rapidly through both the House and Senate. The Oregon question seems to be exciting a good deal of interest in the Senate. The *Globe* of the 22d thus notices the debate of that day:

In the *Senate*, to day, the most important subject considered was the resolution of Mr. Semple directing the President of the United States to give notice to England for the termination of those stipulations of treaty allowing the joint occupation of the Oregon. Mr. Atchison opened the debate in favor of the resolution. He presented the strong views entertained by the vast population of the Mississippi valley upon the question; which were, that the title of the United States to the territory of the Oregon was indisputable; and that one inch of the soil of that territory could not be yielded to the unjust demands of England, without dishonor; that one inch of it never would be yielded; that the claim of Great Britain was a mere pretence, without shadow of right or justice to support it. The joint occupation, he maintained, should have been determined long ago. The honor of the United States, no less than its interest, demanded that Great Britain should no longer occupy a part of her territory. His speech (a mere sketch of which will be found in to-day's paper) will be published entire in a few days. Mr. Choate followed Mr. Atchison, and was delivered of one of those harangues which are composed in two months' absence from the Senate, and which being delivered, the party retires until the period of gestation is over for another. Mr. Choate gave us a sort of resurrection of the old federal speeches which we had during the war, and in the time's of impressment and Jay's treaty, and the retention of the north western posts, which were to become ours by the advance of population if we would only wait for them. The power of England, and the danger of a war with her, was the staple of his harangue, as it has been of all federal speeches since our independence. It was truly a British Speech; or rather the speech of two men, one an arrogant Englishman, the other a pusillanimous American. A large part of his time was taken up to show the friendly designs of Great Britain, and that she did not [illegible] Oregon, and that it was not worth having; and the next largest part of it was taken up with proving that we must go to war with England, if we gave the notice for the termination which the convention itself gives!—That was new and beautiful! War—bloody, dreadful war, if we gave the notice which the convention gives us. And then Mr. Choate dilated upon the [illegible] kern breb by sea and land; and, when the tomahawked [illegible] he made a most faithful [illegible] which the re- [illegible] word, Mr. Choate [illegible] condensation—the [illegible] embodiment and [illegible] every federal speech made in favor of England and against the United States, from Jay's treaty to the Webster treaty—the Webster speeches and other speeches of the war included; and it seems probable that this Oregon question will draw the lines again between the British party in the United States and the American party, just as clearly as those lines were drawn in the time of the old black cockade and the late war. The British advocates are at work upon it in New York, charging a design to make war on Great Britain on all the friends of the Oregon bill. Mr. Archer repeated the same thing in the Senate, for which Mr. Atchison in his admirable speech (worthy of the successor of Linn and the colleague of Benton,) called him to his feet, and received from him a total disclaimer of offensive imputations. Mr. Hannegan rose to make an American speech in answer to the British harrangue of Mr. Choate, and first addressed the chair; but the chair gave the floor to Mr. Dayton, who moved the adjournment; and England's champion goes unscathed until to-morrow.

The morning hour in the *House* was occupied, as usual, with the discussion of the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules; and Mr. Dellet of Alabama kept the floor during that time in an argumentative speech in favor of retaining the 21st Rule. The House then resolved into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners; and, after several amendments, the committee rose and reported it to the House; when the House adjourned.

Mr *Hennegan* of In., replied the next day to Mr. Choate, in a most lucid and unanswerable speech. The debate has since been continued by Messrs. *Dayton* and *Miller*, in the opposition. In the *House*, on the 26th, a resolution to adjourn the two Houses of Congress on the 31st May, was defeated by only a few votes. The Committee of Ways and Means were expected to report on the Tariff some time this week, though we expect their action will be delayed by the dreadful calamity on board the Princeton. They will report a strictly revenue tariff.

The Committees.—On the 24th ult., the Speaker of the House announced the following appointments:

On the Committee of Foreign Affairs.—Mr. *Hammett*, in place of Mr. *Gilmer*, resigned.

Judiciary.—Mr. *Douglass*, in place of Mr. *Wilkins*, resigned.

[illegible]—Mr. *Herrick*, in place of Mr. *Wise*, resigned.

A warehouse in New Orleans was consumed by fire recently, and with it about 7,000 bales of cotton. The warehouse was said to be the largest building in the world.

Nicholas Biddle, President of the late Bank of the United States, died at his residence near Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., aged 58 years.

MR. CLAY'S TRAVELS.

Every man who makes politics *a trade*, at once becomes a hypocrite. To avoid disgusting the people, whose votes he is seeking, he pretends to be vastly patriotic and disinterested in all he does. So with Henry Clay at the present moment: He is at present travelling over the southern States, making political speeches, villifying his opponents, and beating up recruits in every direction, and yet has the audacity, in a recent letter to the federalists of Augusta, Ga., to say that he wishes his trip to be as private, and as little connected with politics as possible. Does any one believe him sincere in this declaration? What is he making this trip for, if it be not to electioneer for the Presidency? If he wished to visit the southern States, merely to see the people and country, as a source of pleasure and information, would it not have been more becoming in him to do so at a time when he did not stand before the country as the avowed candidate of a political party for President? Can he now expect to receive that cordial reception and courtesy from men of all parties, that one of his talents and distinction would receive under other circumstances? No, no! his mission is nothing but one of a purely partisan character; or why stay in New Orleans a month or two, where he can meet with men from all parts of the southwest, and set his party drill in motion? Why proceed thence through Georgia into South Carolina, where he has been induced to believe that he can win the Calhoun democrats over to him? Why should he then come into North Carolina, in the midst of a political contest in which his friends stand in dread of coming off second-best, and then proceed into Virginia, on the eve of their April elections?—We say, why all these concerted movements, at this peculiar time, if his mission is not purely political?

Mr. Clay is a cunning, as well as a daring politician. He has been so often beaten, and this being the last effort he can ever make to reach the goal of his longing ambition, he is determined to make the struggle a desperate one. He knows well that the people of North Carolina have no love for his political principles, and still less confidence in his political integrity, as testified by their repeated rejections of him at the ballot-box. His present political drill-masters in this State are also well aware of these facts; and hence they have sent for *the man*, to bring *him* among our people, to dazzle them with smooth speeches and flattering compliments, to draw their attention from scrutinizing his abominable political heresies. We should like to witness the meeting between Henry Clay and Geo. E. Badger, Edward B. Dudley, & Co. We fancy we hear Mr. Clay saying—How dare you, Mr. Badger, approach me as a friend, after saying what you did of me in 1828, in your Jackson address to the people of North Carolina? Ah! Mr. Clay, answers George, I was a deluded democrat then; and I did say that you were an ambitious, dangerous, and corrupt politician, unworthy of public confidence. That you were guilty of "bargain and intrigue," in that you sold yourself to John Quincy Adams for an office, which you got. But I've come as good an one [illegible] I'm now an out and out federalist, "ignorant mi[illegible] living [illegible] upon federalist, [illegible] You must [illegible] Clay, and make a few flattering speeches to the "vulgar herd;"—tell them how much you love the good old North State and her honest, patriotic yeomanry, (though you do love to load them down with taxes to make your manufacturing friends at the north rich,) and they'll never once think of principle, but just "go it blind" for you.

Ah! here's Dudley, too, another of my villifiers in 1828. Alas! Mr. Clay, says Edward, it is too true that in 1828, like my friend George, I was a furious democrat, and did at a public meeting at Wilmington, denounce you as a political black leg, guilty of "bargain and intrigue" with Mr. Adams, and as a renegade from democracy, who never ought again to be trusted by the people. But since that time, I have become extensively connected with Banks and Rail Road corporations, and given up all my democratic notions. I'm now ready to swear fealty, and do your bidding, Mr. Clay. I'm ready to tell the people, (though I see no evidence of the fact,) that I lied on you most grievously in 1828; and I'll bring all my Rail Road and Bank influence to bear in your favor at the next election.

Do these men seriously think that they can in this way bamboozle the people of North Carolina into the support of Mr. Clay and his high toned federal measures? Time will show.

FEDERAL HARMONY.

To a recent State Convention of the Federalists of Virginia, the Hon. *Willoughby Newton*, one of the Whig members of Congress from that State, wrote a very extraordinary letter—extraordinary for its truth and candor, as a whig production. He says the whig party of 1840 was "composed of discordant materials,"—"Our eagerness for success induced us to extend our net so as to include birds of every feather";—that they were united upon no great principle, but kept together only by opposition to Van Buren—a thirst for office and spoils, and that they reached power by unfair and uncandid means—denying their true principles—professing to be opposed to a Bank, Tariff, &c., when they were really in favor of those measures, and intended to carry them out, if elected! What a revelation is this! Yet every one knows it is no more than the truth, the sober truth. [illegible] Tyler as a traitor! for vetoing their Bank Bills—for carrying out the principles they professed when electioneering for power. Mr. Newton is an influential whig in his State, and was a Harrison Elector in 1840. The editor of the Richmond *Whig* abuses him roundly for writing this letter; yet the *Enquirer* proves that the editor of the *Whig*, when a private citizen, no longer ago than October last, wrote a letter to a whig barbacue, expressing views precisely similar to those now advanced by Mr. Newton! And yet these men ask the people to trust them again!

HEAR HIM!

The New York *Tribune*, the leading Clay paper in that city, and the ablest in the Union, in a recent number discourseth as follows: "We can remember, boy th[illegible] ings were involved in the great contest of 1828, when the pure, he able, the successful, the unproscriptive, the economical and just administration of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay was put down—lied down, we thought—by the most atrocious personal imputations on those lofty statesmen. We cannot take a political defeat so much to heart now as then, but we then most keenly felt that, if ever rascals deserved the pillory or the cell, *they* deserved it who rung the charges on "Bargain and Corruption," 'East Room,' 'Billiard Table,' 'Sunday riding,' and all the monstrous tales of extravagance and profligacy on the part of that severely simple and inflexibly just man, John Quincy Adams."

There, now, Mr. George E. Badger, Mr. Edward B. Dudley and others, here's what Mr. Clay's organ in New York says of you. You are "the rascals" who "lied down the administration of those pure and inflexibly just men," (Adams and Clay) in 1828;—you are "the rascals" who "rung the charges of 'Bargain and Corruption,' 'East Room, &c. &c., for which you "deserved the pillory or the cell." Only think of that! You must labor hard, and carry North Carolina for Clay this time or you'll be lucky dogs if you don't get into the pillory or the cell yet, for your rascally abuse in 1828 of that "inflexibly just man," John Quincy Adams.

This paragraph from the *Tribune* shows, too, that the old "Bargain and Corruption" firm of Adams & Clay has again set up to cheat the people. Mr. Adams is now to play second-fiddle, and by working his abolition strength, elect Clay President, who will in turn reward old Quincy, or some of his family, with the loaves and fishes of office. Those who voted for Jackson in 1828, against Adams, are now modestly told by this Clay organ, that they are rascals and liars, deserving the pillory. Remember that Republican voters of [illegible] Carolina

SCARLET FEVER.

We think this dreadful messenger is so prevalent in our community as is at present, the following communication, which we find in the Charleston Courier, will be read with great interest. The prescription is a very simple one, at the command of every family, and we have no doubt if properly applied, would be found efficacious:

ST. HELENA, Feb. 8, 1844.

DEAR SIR: Believing it to be a duty highly incumbent on me to give publicity to the treatment I found most speedy and effectual in the cure of that rapid and complicated disease, the Scarlet Fever, I have taken the liberty to beg you to give it a place in your valuable paper. The manner, or the way it was brought in my family, I am at [illegible] On the 15th of January, several of my children, [illegible] of the hands of the neighbors, [illegible] which did not know what the [illegible] progress to terminate. [illegible] commenced, there was pain in the [illegible] hours, hot fever and swelling of the neck almost to suffocation. I [illegible] medicine on the plantation, with the [illegible] of *Jalap*, of this I gave very large doses; [illegible] astonishing, attacking the disease at every pore, and in two or three days effecting a cure: those were repeated every day until the cure was [illegible] strong red pepper tea was given in the [illegible]) and sometimes throughout the [illegible]) from a tea cup full to a pint, according to age; was used for the sore throat. I did not know the disease was until it got in my family, when it showed itself by the scarlet eruptions making their appearance, which could not be seen on the negroes. With my children, as soon as they complained of the sore throat, I gave them a full dose of *Jalap*; and had no further trouble with it, as the disease was stopped there, and never went further; the next day, gave a small dose to prevent the return of which I was afraid.

From this simple treatment the disease yielded so easily, that I considered it a trifling complaint, and left for Charleston, telling Mrs. Chaplin, many of whose children were attacked with it, to pursue the same treatment. In my absence, my two young children were attacked, she says the symptoms became more violent, she sent for their throats, hog, which came and gave an emetic operation of the emetic calomel, which rapidly increased the disease, and by to suffocation, dreadful sore mouth, with great difficulty of swallowing. When I returned, I found them in this state, with two Doctors attending them. [illegible] all the medical aid I could procure, it was too late, they died, and were buried both in one coffin. After my return, there were eight children (some boarding with me) taken with the disease; on the first symptoms, I gave *Jalap*, and repeated in small doses the next day, with red pepper tea; at the end of three day they were out playing about the yard; in a few cases I gave salts the next day, where the symptoms were not violent. Out of thirty-four cases where I administered the *Jalap*, not one remained in bed more than one day.

Directions.—Immediately on the first symptoms, which is sore throat, give a full dose of Jalap, to an adult 60, 70 or even 80 grains; at night give strong red pepper tea, from a tea cup full to a pint, according to age and violence of the symptons; the next day give a small dose of Jalap, say half the tea at given the day before, continue the peppertea regularly at night; on the third day, if there is any symptoms remaining in the throat, give a dose or two doses of salts, which will generally effect a cure; to the age of the patient. [illegible] course be regulated accordingly.

[illegible] endeavored to give you the treatment I found Thus, my dear sir, [illegible] the history and [illegible] of a merciful God,) the most speedy, safe [illegible] through the blessing of Providence in the cure of this awful malady: which has been, and always is, the scourge of our cities and towns, and I may say country.

Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD CHAPLIN.

The federal Clay papers now say that all who voted for Jackson in 1828, were rascals, who lied down the administration of that "inflexibly just man," John Quincy Adams—(that wicked old abolition incendiary!) and for which they deserved the pillory or the cell! How can the Jackson republicans of '28, who are now in the whig ranks in this State, swallow this denunciation by the Clay press? Were you all liars and rascals, deserving the pillory or the cell, for voting your principles? and is this the treatment you expected when going over to the federalists?

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of the Republican Party of Mecklenburg County was held in Charlotte, on the 27th February, 1844. THO[illegible] who explained the objects of the meeting, when J. W. HAMPTON was requested to act as Secretary. The Secretary presented and read the following, which the meeting adopted unanimously, to wit:

In pursuance of a time-honored custom, and in the exercise of one of the highest privileges of American citizens, we, a portion of the freemen of Mecklenburg county, do publicly declare our political creed, as follows:

We profess to be Democratic Republicans—because the creed of that party teaches

That the Federal Government is a compact entered into by the States as sovereigns—that these sovereigns clothed this Government (their agent) with certain powers which are specified in the Constitution, and that all powers not therein specifically delegated, are reserved to the people, for their own use and benefit. That creed also inculcates Justice, Morality, Equal Laws, and an equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of government.

This is our creed, as it has been the creed of the Democratic Republican party since the foundation of our government. Therefore,

We are opposed to the chartering of a National Bank by Congress, as the power to create such a corporation is nowhere delegated in the Constitution; and because experience has proven that such an institution is destructive to the vital principles of political liberty, as well as of the morals and business of the country. It endangers liberty, by its overpowering influence over the press and politicians of the country—by efforts to corrupt the legislatures, State and National, and thus instal its will the law-making power, to supersede the government of the people: It attacks the morals of the community, by fostering a system of speculation, fraud, and gambling, to the detriment of honest business, and the quiet pursuits of labor: It deranges the business and the currency, that its few stockholders and managers may be enabled to impose upon the unwary, and amass fortunes in a day, while thousands are ruined by the dishonest process.

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to levy taxes and imposts for the support of government; but requires that these taxes shall be uniform and equal throughout the United States. Therefore, any scale of duties, (such as the present tariff, imposed by the late whig Congress,) which goes to enrich one branch of industry or business at the expense of another—which imposes burdens upon one section of the country for the benefit of another section, is a plain violation of the compact entered into by the States, dangerous to public liberty, and an encroachment upon the rights of the people that should be resisted at every step and at all hazards. Despotism is preferable to the empty name of a republic, with a system of laws which makes the millions of agriculturists and other laborers "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to a handful of wealthy [illegible]

[illegible] Congress has the constitutional [illegible] works of Internal Improvement within the borders of the States; to distribute among the States the money arising from the sales of the public lands at a time when the government is in receipt of revenues insufficient to pay its expenditures—a system, in other words, to collect from the people taxes to be again distributed among them—to pass any law abrogating the binding force of contracts, (such as the Bankrupt Law of the late whig Congress). And we are opposed to the [illegible] the proposition now [illegible] utterly opposed to whig party, [illegible] urged by Henry Clay and his [illegible] for abolishing from the Constitution the Executive Veto—the only [illegible] that sacred [illegible] ment to protect the minority against oppression and the despotism of an unchecked majority.

As Democrats, we pledge unfaltering opposition to each and all the above-named political heresies, and to the whole catalogue of measures now advocated by the federal, or whig party—a party at the head of which stands Henry Clay, their great leader and next candidate for the Presidency.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we would regard the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief-Magistracy of this Republic, as an event deeply to be deplored by every true Republican; and we pledge our utmost exertions to avert such a calamity from our beloved country.

And to crown these exertions with success, no sacrifice, short of a desertion of their cardinal principles by the democracy, should be considered too great. [illegible] we must have *union, harmony, and concert of action* pervading our ranks. From this sacred spot—the [illegible] Independence—we have more than once proclaimed our preference for John C. Calhoun as the next candidate of our party for President. We have and do yet regard him as the purest and most gifted of living patriots and statesmen—standing the long list of great men now adorning our party annals, we proudly point to him as the "[illegible]est Roman of them all"—yet we stand ready to surrender our preference even [illegible] patriot, when duty and patriotism for this illustrious sacrifice. An immense majority of our call for associates in the Union evidently prefer an [illegible] as our leader in the coming conflict, and, loving *principles* more than *men*, we bow in submission, trusting to the magnanimity and patriotism of our political friends to do justice to our favorite on a future occasion. Therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge our united, cordial and active support to the ticket nominated by the Baltimore Democratic Convention to be held in May next—trusting in the wisdom and integrity of that body, that they will nominate as our candidate no man who is not radically sound in the faith of Democracy.

Resolved, That the contemplated visit of Henry Clay to this State, avowedly to electioneer for the Presidency, is a gross insult to our State pride, for which he merits the indignant scorn of every true-hearted North Carolinian.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and indignation the invasion of the constitutional rights of the southern people, on the floor of Congress by the Abolitionists of the North. We scorn the insolent interference of these fanatical incendiaries with our domestic institutions and chartered rights, and denounce every member of Congress who aids and abets them in the remotest degree, as traitors to the constitution, to their country, and to the cause of civil liberty.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the proposition of our Democratic brethren of Union county, to hold a Convention at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 2d day of April next, to nominate candidates for the legislature. And we urge upon our Democratic friends in Mecklenburg, to hold primary meetings in the several Captain's beats in this County, as soon as possible, and appoint four delegates for each beat to attend said Convention;—and we, too, pledge our active support to the ticket thus nominated.

On motion of John Kirk, Esq,

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers thereof for the appropriate discharge of their duties; and they directed to sign these proceedings and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Raleigh *Signal* and *Standard*, and the Washington *Globe* to copy them. The meeting then adjourned.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.
J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

TEMPERANCE!

It will be gratifying to the friends of Temperance, to learn that this subject is again engaging the attention, and enlisting the energies of the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity.

Some four weeks since, a meeting of citizens friendly to the object was holden, when a Pledge, the *Total Abstinence* Pledge, was adopted and signed by a goodly number. It bears the title of "The Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg county." Its Officers are--

THOMAS TROTTER, President,
JOSEPH SUMNER, 1st Vice President;
B. OATS, 2nd " "
Dr T. C. POMEROY, Recording Secretary;
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, Corresponding Sec.

Messrs. Wm. H. Speck, H. B. Williams, W. F. Alexander, and Alexander Graham, Viglance Committee.

Said Society is to hold its regular meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. Accordingly, its first regular meeting was holden on the night of Tuesday, the 4th of March, inst. At the solicitation of the Society, an address was delivered by the Recording Secretary. The Pledge was then presented, and *thirty signatures* obtained, making the *total* number of pledged *total abstainers* in our community, *One Hundred and Thirteen!* From *such beginnings*, it is evident that there is a redeeming spirit in our midst, which though for a time dormant, is at length rousing our citizens to action in the humane and philanthropic work of rescuing *degraded manhood* and *injured innocence* from the want, the wretchedness and woe which Intemperance has entailed upon them.

T. C. POMEROY, Sec.

Charlotte, March 7th, 1844.

We invite the attention of Farmers to the annexed certificate, placed in our hands for publication. The names of the individuals appended to the certificate are all respectable citizens and worthy of confidence.

We do hereby certify that we have seen on the farm of James Gunnin, Esq., some stock Hogs running on Jerusalem Artichoke about two months, and they became extremely fat without giving them any other kind of food; and the sheep following [illegible] and the Jerusalem Artichoke [illegible] who wish to raise stock.

WILLIAM REED
WM. F. PHILIPS.
ANDREW SHARP.

Gunnin's Mills, Feb[illegible] 1844.
Anderson Dist., S. C.

The Jerusalem Artichoke has been introduced and successfully grown in this District by James Gunnin, Esq., who resides nine miles south of Anderson on Generostee creek. The yield is almost incredible and experiment has fully satisfied every observer that the Jerusalem Artichoke, is decidedly the best and cheapest food for sock hogs ever discovered. We have been informed through an unquestionable source that from a single root cut in fifteen pieces and planted with corn, one bushel and three pecks of roots were dug and saved. Every farmer should procure the seed and satisfy himself that this is *no humbug*; it is an excellent food for sheep also.—*Anderson Gazette*

THE LATE NEWS.

We give, from Wilmer and Smith's European Times, a domestic summary of English news. We precede it with an extract from its article on the state trials of O'Connell and others in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell's address is looked to with marked interest; for with the exception of Sheil's brilliant speech, the others have been, for the most part, mere "leather and prunella." By the way, it is said that Sheil's speech was studied, every word of it, and that he adhered with surprising verbal accuracy to the "copy." If this be true, it is very complimentary to his powers of memory; but the wonder is, how he could *act* certain portions of it so as to draw tears from his auditory—even from the great agitator himself. Mr. O'Connell on the contrary, has often declared that he never studied a speech in his life; and it is [illegible] happiest hits and most [illegible] been elicited by circumstances [illegible] foreseen and could not have been anticipated. [illegible] genius, on the one hand—such is talent, on the other.

Attention is now almost exclusively occupied with speculating on the verdict of the jury. In all probability, the trials will not extend beyond the end of next week, as the number of witnesses which the traversers propose to call is not, it is understood, numerous. The composition of the jury is certainly in favor of the crown. On the other hand, the case which the latter has made out is weak, even in the estimation of its friends. A Dublin jury, even of the most *ultra* complexion, will pause before it consigns to punishment men whose professed object is to revive the trade of the Irish metropolis and to restore its faded glory. The question at issue is, after all, rather a national than a party one, and jurymen naturally wish, like others, to stand well in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. A conviction *may* follow the evidence which has been produced, in which case an end will be put to the discussion of all popular grievances; but, as matters stand at present, an acquittal is just as likely to result as a conviction. But, whatever turn these trials take, matters cannot be suffered to remain in Ireland as they are. That country is in a position too critical for any minister to disregard. Measures of amelioration must follow. The popular feeling must be courted, not coerced. The darkest hour is always perceded by the dawn.

We want a National Bank, say the Whigs.—What do you want with it? "To restore the country to the palmy days of its prosperity," says Mangum, of N. C., and others—"to bring back the prices of our agricultural products to the old standard." What those prices sometimes were during the existence of the late Bank may be seen by reference to the United States Gazette of May 21st, 1821.—"Wheat, in Ohio, 12½ cents per bushel; corn 10 cents; other things in proportion!" Three years after that time there had been no improvement in prices judging from Mr. Clay's panic speech (in the House of Representatives) from which we have so often given extracts. What was a paper dollar worth 10 cents when the Bank of the United States was in its glory! Yet the Whigs attempt to convince the farmers that they can have neither prosperous times nor high prices till after the establishment of an institution similar to the old one.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

RECEIPTS OF U. S. REVENUE

At the Port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 17, 1844.

Monday	$105,000	Thursday	$138,000
Tuesday	130,000	Friday	175,000
Wednesday	131,000	Saturday	133,000
Total, for 2d week in February			$812,000

Being at the rate of over $40,000,000 per year for this single port!

Every Chinese family keeps in the house a tablet on which are written the names of his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, before which incense is burnt, and the members of the family occasionally prostrate themselves. When the father of the family dies, his name is inserted on the table, and that of his great grandfather is taken away.

Mr. Fox, the late British Minister, took leave of the President on Wednesday last, and Mr. Packenham presented his credentials as the successor. Both gentlemen, in brief addresses on the occasion expressed the ardent wishes of their government for a continuance of peace and amity between the two countries, and their intention to do what lay in their power to maintain that relation. And the President very appropriately responded to these sentiments.—*Fay Observer.*

DIED,

At Mill Hill, Cabarrus county, at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th instant, of scarlet fever, *Ann Elizabeth*, daughter of the editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, aged 4 years, 8 months and 16 days. The surviving relatives of the deceased babe, mourn not as those without hope—for,

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

Her stay in this world of sorrow and sin was too short to soil that pure and sweet spirit fitted only for the society of angels;—and as the Saviour has said—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for *of such* is the Kingdom of Heaven," the consoling assurance is ours, that her ransomed spirit is now mingling with the hosts of Heaven, where sorrow and grief shall never be known.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to Joseph P. C. Caldwell, as Admr. 5th of November, 1839, I will, on McConnaughey, bearing[illegible] at the Court-house in day of April court next, a negro Charles, of good qualities, and an excellent cook, and her two CHILDREN—the eldest of which is about eight years old, the youngest four.

G. W. CALDWELL, Trs.
March 8, 1844

[illegible] Notice.

[illegible] requested [illegible] Mecklenburg Agricultural [illegible] to meet in Charlotte, on the [illegible] March next, for the transaction [illegible]

By order of the President.
[illegible] W. [illegible] ON, Secretary.

Valuable Land for SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale, on the [illegible] day of April next, two valuable tracts of LAND—one lying in the North-eastern [illegible] Monday the first Mecklenburg County, (a part in Mecklenburg and a part in Cabarrus,) about four miles from Davidson College, on the waters of Rocky River. This tract contains

465 ACRES OF LAND;

And on it, is a grist and saw MILL—with a new pair of Burr Stones, rolling screen, Hopper boy, and two Bolting chests.

—Also;—

At the same time, I will offer for sale, the plantation on which I now reside, containing

170 Acres,

well improved, and as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, I believe, as any lands in Mecklenburg county—Providence lands not excepted. Any person wishing to purchase land in the vicinity of Davidson College, would do well to call and examine the above tracts. Terms of purchase will be made easy, if the money is made secure.

HENRY A. SLOAN.
February 28, 1844. 50—2w.

House and Sign Painting,

AND

PAPER HANGING.

[illegible] located himself [illegible] his ser-

JOHN W. RAINEY, having [illegible] vices permanently in Concord, N. C., tender[illegible] Having prepared himself in the above line of business, [illegible] terials necessary to the [illegible] with all the tools and ma- and having been for several years [illegible] tion of his business, hopes by unremitting attention to merit a [illegible] share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT has removed his Office to the one lately occupied by Dr. R. A. Wallace, (dec'd.) next door to Mr. William Carson's store, where he will be found at all times when not absent on professional business. He cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness for the *exceedingly liberal patronage* he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of that *patronage* which *industry and attention* always obtains.—He would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward between this and January Court and close their debts by *Cash* or notes. His necessities and a *sense of duty* urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this is but reasonable in itself and in accordance with general custom, that if you cannot Cash up, give your Note.—Those who *will not* comply, may expect to pay cost.

Jan. 1, 1844. 42:tf.

Caution.

LEFT the vicinity of this place, on the 25th inst., WASHINGTON C. FRASER, carrying with him the following money, belonging to the undersigned, viz: Four gold pieces, each of [illegible] denomination of two dollars and a half, one five dollar gold piece, and a considerable balance. The said Fraser is a stout fleshy man, with black hair and lame in the left knee. This is to caution the public against the said Fraser and to prevent them from affording him any assistance or encouragement.

WILLIAM B[illegible]TTY.
March 1, 1844.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the firm of Freeze & Still, or Freeze, Still, & Co., are requested to present them to the subscriber at the old stand of Freeze & Still, on or before the 25th day of March next. It would be desirable that the creditors could present their claims before that day, to the subscriber, at his own house, so that he may be ready to make a distribution of the trust funds amongst them on that day.

WM. N. GILLON, Trustee.
Feb. 26, 1844. 3[illegible]

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7:tf

Thomas Trotter

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry.

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19:tf

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Happoldt & Wallace are requested to come forward between this and our next County Court and make settlement. Those who disregard this notice may expect to pay costs, as there is no other alternative left.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Copartner.
January 1, 1844. 1[illegible]

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Groceries, I call for the last time those who are in debted to me to call and settle. My books must be closed shortly, and those who do not settle will have No one need look to deal with a collecting officer. for longer indulgence.

J. SANDRY.
February 1, 1844 W[illegible]

State of North-C[illegible]
CABARR[illegible]
Court of [illegible]

IN this [illegible] PETITION FOR [illegible] and [illegible] that publication be made for six succes[illegible] in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, that the Geo. F. Platt and Hiram H. Platt, be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the County of Union, at the Courthouse at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgement *pro confesso* will be entered up against them. Witness, *Hugh Stuart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the [illegible] Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

HUGH STUART, C. C. C.
February 3 1844. 46.-6w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

THOMAS HA[illegible]IS.
January 4, 1844.

State of [illegible] Carolina
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Aaron Little and Mary his Wife, and others, *versus* Andrew Polk, Esq., and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hedley Polk, William Polk, Thomas Polk, Eliza Jane Polk, Nathaniel Rogers and Mary his wife, Shelby Polk, and Mary Polk, children and heirs at law of Shelby Polk, William Crittenden and Martha his wife, Green Corsey and Martha his wife, and William Grant and Mary his wife, and Shelby P. Cobourn, children and heirs at law of Francis Cobourn and wife, reside beyond the limits of this State; Therefore, it is ordered [illegible] publication be made [illegible] nian, a [illegible] lina [illegible] ed by the Court, that in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian newspaper printed in Charlotte, North Carolina, for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the County of Union, at the Courthouse at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgement *pro confesso* will be entered up against them. Witness, *Hugh Stuart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the [illegible] Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

HUGH STUART, C. C. C.
February 3 1844. 46.-6w.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two-horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him.

JINNINGS BAKER.
Charlotte, July 4, 1843.

Notice.

MY wife CAROLINE, having left my home and protection without just provocation, I am compelled to give this public notice that I will pay no debt she may contract from and after this date; and furthermore, will enforce the law, in case of any person harboring her.

JOHN [illegible]HARP.
March 1, 1844. 50-3t

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel, and every exertion will be made to render it what a well managed public house should be—a convenient retreat for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied.—Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as possible. Their friends and the travelling public are respectfully invited to call and test their accommodations.

☞ *STAGE OFFICE:*—The general Stage Office is kept at the Charlotte Hotel, where seats in any of the Stages leaving Charlotte can be procured at all times, and where stage passengers shall meet a comfortable reception.

DROVERS will find at the Charlotte Hotel every necessary accommodation—secure dry lots and grain cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37-r

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage

MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggies, Carry-Alls,

and every other description of work manufactured from materials and by experienced workmen. Orders from this country, manufactured in the best manner, and articles, to be sent by land or water, punctually and faithfully executed.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and on reasonable terms.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public that they have removed their stock of GOODS to the corner store lately occupied by Leroy Springs. They have on hand a very extensive and choice Stock of Goods, of every variety and pattern, purchased on the most favorable terms, which will be sold lower for cash, *and for the cash only,* than similar Goods can be obtained in the interior country. Their stock comprises

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

GOODS,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

SADDLERY, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes,

And every other article usually found in a village Store. They are determined to sell bargains for cash, and invite purchasers to give them a call before buying elsewhere.

Charlotte, Jan. 27, 1844. 43-r

SOLD OUT!

Leroy Springs

ANNOUNCES to his customers and friends that he has sold out his stock of goods to Charles E. Moss & Co., and has retired from business. He tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage received at their hands while merchandizing, and would respectfully recommend his former friends and customers to call on his successors, C. E. M. & Co., who he feels sure will accomodate them with as good bargains as can be had in this country.

L. S. would also state, that, having now retired from business, it is positively necessary to close up his books without delay. Those, therefore, who are indebted to him by book account, must call and settle immediately. It would be extremely painful to have to force collections; but those who do not settle in a short time will find their accounts in the possession of a collecting officer. This is the last notice that will be given on the subject.

Feb 1, 1844. 46:::r.

AUCTION SALES

WM. F. ALEXANDER,

AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend promptly and correctly to the sale of all kinds of property, at very moderate prices. He will cry sales in any part of the county.

February 17, 1844. 48r

The Tonsorial Art.

"BONAPARTE, *the Barber,*" respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to wait on them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see.

November 18, 1843. 26r

E. H. ANDREWS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that from this time forward he shall consider Charlotte as his place of residence. He expects to be able once or twice a year to visit the principal village of each of the adjoining counties. He will also visit families in the country if desired.

☞ All work done by him warranted from one to five years, according to circumstances.

☞ Prices the same as I have charged here for nearly six years.

Teeth set on Gold Plate (each) from - -	6 to $10
do on Pivots, - - - -	5
Filling or Plugging with Gold, each, - - -	2
do do Tin foil, - - -	1
Removing Tartar or cleansing entire set,	1 to 3
Separating and Polishing, (each separation)	1
Extracting Teeth or fangs, when charged, each.	1

☞ Examination made and advice given free of charge.

All letters addressed to me at this place, will meet with as prompt attention as it is possible for me to give.

☞ Room at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1844. 43-10t

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD,

DENTIST

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at the Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge.

February 1, 1844. 46:::r.

Removal.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE has removed his Tailor Shop to the Office lately occupied as the Jeffersonian Printing office, where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends. He has the latest Fashions, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be spared to give full satisfaction to customers.

January 6, 1844. 42:::r.

Charlotte and Lincolnton

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers. Extra teams will be furnished to make travel comfortable and satisfactory.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to any point, for travellers from Lincolnton to any point, on application to the undersigned.

Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and on moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC [illegible]

December 30, 1843.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-r

December 9, 1843.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Overman & Trotter, by book account, are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note previous to the next February Court. Those accounts not so closed at that time, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection. OVERMAN & TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-tfc.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs. Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office [illegible] of Mansion House; Dr. J. M[illegible] door south of Wm. C[illegible] office 1st door south of Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, Esq., 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. Dowell, office in Hutchison's buildings; W. Alexander, office office adjoining Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in at the Mansion House buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Barbers.—Bonaparte, Charlotte Hotel; I. Adams, Mansion House.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk of the Superior Court—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office [illegible] south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint,* as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine everoffered to the public. Those who once make a trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to be without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken as soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints,* they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints,* they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complain, for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness,* they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala.]

Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and I administered [illegible] and I did not loose [illegible] single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them freely, [illegible] terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,

JESSE JORDAN.

[illegible] *December 21st,* 1842.

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat spread to Patent Medicines, consider [illegible] with them, and it was not for a penny and a [illegible] on the part of your traveling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to our Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be, I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been a great benefit in this section; my neighbors have derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last fifteen years with Dyspepia, and an affection of the Liver and Spleen: as a remedy, I have tried Brandreth's and all the most popular Pills, and have had the advice of Physician all of which afforded me but momentary relief, but, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co., Ten.]

Gibson Co. Ten., December 10, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to by other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfits me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life. I acknowledge, that your Pills have restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make a perfect cure. I was also troubled with a affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever the treatment of Billious Fever. Nausea, General Debility, and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charmed with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in

Charlotte,	by B. Oates.
Concord,	W. Barringer & Co.
Salisbury,	C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton,	John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C.	Dr. C. Rabe.

Sept. 1843. 28-

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous bad glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and nostinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative [illegible] are without a parallel, substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of those who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand [illegible] inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its [illegible] will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and for ase. The proprietors have made arrangements. Thspreading it throughout the whole United States theat all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into wh alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, ceierever enlightened reason may be inclined to relieve it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, has, in order traordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order ot pace its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, be sworn to, this 26th [illegible] August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair, often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished for it, I have

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought I would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after takingth emercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumpsa formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearlessly increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased round my thighs that the bone nearly portruded and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of the most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It [illegible] like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lame these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours.

THOMAS TURNER, Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards st.
JOEL B. PULDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any further evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, while on the passage from to be a sore affliction [illegible] from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me. From the time [illegible] mentioned down until the present a period of more than ten years, I have suffered [illegible] that human nature care of the most distinguished [illegible] this country and in England, [illegible] ham, Bristol and Gloucester, [illegible] among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. [illegible] last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a [illegible] ointment, keep myself secluded shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital but was there told that [illegible] incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, the blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, consuming me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I can testify and declare to the world that after spending near 3,000 in traveling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similar afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, [illegible] any thing in where I shall be happy to [illegible] PAUL BURDOCK.

[illegible] relation to the WORKS [illegible] IMPROVEMENT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August [illegible]

Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen: Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. I tried notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and worse, urent plans of treatment, the disease grew me, I chan[illegible] gave up in despair. Fortunately for road car while fall in with a la[illegible] on board a railed me that her [illegible] for my health, who informed in as bad a condition as I was, and as at one time [illegible] our Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. by using [illegible] ly procured the article and commenced [illegible] having used less than six [illegible] and now after able to attend to my business. I am well and statement as an act of justice, [illegible] you this induce the afflicted to make [illegible] ing it may cine, and thereby save them [illegible] ght medicine. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 20[illegible] Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggist and Chemist, Granite Building, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte by* BRALEY OATS.

74:1y:: Druggist.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.